

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1885

Number 8

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157. Rua das Larangeiras. THOMAS A OSBORN,

Minister
BRITISH LEGATION.—No 22, Manquez d'Abraule
RICHARD G. TOWNLEY,
Acting Changé d'Alfanes,
AMERICAN CONSULA FE GENERAL—N° 30 Rins do
Visconde de Inhanins
C. C. ANDREWS
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—N° 3, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Cansul General.
Cansul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH -Rua do Evaristo da Veiga Church of England Service every Standay at 1: a m. Huly Com-munion on the first Standay in the month at 1: a m. Chil-dren's Service on the 2nd and 4th Standays in the month at 4 pm. Holy Baptism ereny Sunday, and during the reck, an due notice being given to the Clerk. FREDERICK VOUNG, M. A., Chaplain 157 Run dat Larvangeness ALBERT ALLEN , Clerk.

ALBERT ALLEN , Clerk.

JES A, Rus das Lavangenos;

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCIL—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira.

Sarsices in Pottuguese at 11 nº lº lock, a. m., amí 7 oʻlock,
p. m., erey Samilay; and at 7 oʻlock, p. m., every

Thursday.

MKTHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCII—Largo do Cattere.

Englés Lavateres, Samilay School 10 a. m. progeshing, Listo

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Residence: Run S. Salvador, at A
BAPTIST CHURCH — No. 95, Run do Senado. Services
in Portuguese at 110 clock, a m., and 7½ o'clock, p. m.
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Traveller's Directory

RAZZWATS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Though & Pyrens; Upmard, leaves Rin at a. n. it ariving at Barra (inuction) at 7:41 a. n. f. tarriving at Barra (inuction) at 7:41 a. n. f. tarriving at Barra (inuction) at 7:41 a. n. f. tarr Russ (central line) at 2:1 a. n. f. ladgered (Quelot), 7:25 p. n. f. f. for the 1-1 and 1-1 and

Sumby, and S. Panio and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachocira Linated Repress (Chenn) Lance Ruo (5) a no a granung at Barra 949 nan., Pasto Nivo teentral lines 1520. Cachocia (8) Panio branch 938 par. Dornamont/Leise Cachocira 634 na., Porto Novo 619 a mamiving at Barra 1320 and 1348 pan. Rot 938 par. Bornamont/Leise Cachocira 634 na., Porto Novo 619 a mamiving at Barra 1320 and 1348 pan. Rot 938 par. Supps at all stations. Computer with Santa Cruz branch at Supopeniba, and Macaco branch at Bellen. Macact Trains: Leave Rio at 1823 na m., and 2019, the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraby. CANTAG ALLO R.R.—Leaves. Nitheroby (Sant'Ania 7152 nm., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1220; Condeito 1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo 312, and Macaco, 438 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 830, Cordeto 9438 and Nova Fiburgo 1223, p. m., arriving at Nitheroby 455 p. B. A ferry boat rains between Rio and Sant'Ania, connecting will trains.

trans. # NETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Frapiche Maná nt 4 p m, week days and 7 a m. Smillays and holidays. Returning, trims leave Petropolis at 7/30 a m, week days, and 4 p m. Smillays and holidays.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Commins a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs affairs affairs affairs of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of swelch equotations and sales, a failed of reights and charters, and other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 ot £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: Ooo reis: for sale at the of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rus

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE: -79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement a GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street,
New York. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1885.

THE Election of the officers of the Chamber of Deputies shows that the Liberal dissidents hold the balance of power for the moment. These gentlemen only numbering some ten or twelve, have a tremendous responsibility hanging over them, and it is to be hoped that their patriotism will be equal to the occasion. H. M. the Emperor states that all Brazilians are emancipationists, and the question seems ro hinge upon the manner in which this matter is to be decided. The Gazeta de Noticias points out no less than three different opinions among these dissidents; those who wish to avoid all discussion of the question, those who have modifications of Senator Dantas' scheme to propose and those who are in favour of the project of Senator Lafayette, when he was premier. The first are to our mind little better than obstructionists. The Chamber was called to decide the emancipation question, and the Deputies cannot escape the obligation of discussing it. The second have undoubtedly a right to be heard and they will in all probability enjoy this right. The present state of political affairs is almost intolerable. The Speech asks that steps be taken to secure the maintainence of order, pending the solution of the emancipation question, and this clause would canse serious alarm, were it not that the character of the people does not tend to disturbance, or civil war. But the all-powerful dozen Liberal deputies must feel as we do; they able to cause a catastrophe, such as would shake Brazil to its centre, or they may through patriotism avert so great a calamity. The emancipationists, it must be allowed, have laterly shown great prudence and coolness. They have apparently awaited the assembling of the legislature, that was to decide upon the important question and we think they have done well. Suppose however that the Chamber endeavours to evade this question? The effect would be, a renewal of the agitation and the continuation of the unsettled state of affairs that should be at once decided. We most sincerely trust that the arbitrers of their country's welfare will show that patriotism, which the seriousness of the case demands. If there be a personal objection to Senator Dantas. let it be fraukly announced; if the Conservative minority wish the glory of carrying the emancipation law, let them so state. Jogo franco, gentlemen, is at times necessary and the present seems one of these occasions,

In the extract we publish from the annual review of the London Statist is an expression that should be noted by all inerchants. and for some half-an-hour, they took charge of its achievement and so becomes sime Cantagallo line, has naturally obliged him

viz; "The fall in commodities has been so great, that it must have provided for any adjustment that may be necessary to the scarcity of gold at the present time." While every one has been attributing declining markets to bad trade, over-production and want of confidence, may not this very decrease in the gold supply be the prime cause of the decline in prices of manufactures and commodities? We do not mean to enter the field of political economy; but there exists a coincidence of a decreasing gold supply, (now the only standard of value in Europe and America) and a most disheartening decline in prices. When Holland adopted, and a French statesman, whose treatise Mr. Cobden translated, proposed, that a silver standard should be adopted, the discoveries of gold in California and Australia had completely demoralized European financial authorities. Fortunately silver was not than adopted, for the effect of the discovery of the immense wealth of certain American mines would have been incalculable. How will this question of dearer gold, or mutatus mutandis lower prices affect Brazil? Most unfavorably, we fear. An agricultural country must harvest and market its crops; unlike a manufacturer of iron, or of similar merchandize that may be stored, the producer of cereals, coffee, sugar etc. must market his crops. or see them rot on his hands. Cereals and sugar may be transformed into other commodities but coffee remains coffee and must be exported in specie. Now, if an increasing value for gold causes a proportionate decrease in the values of merchandise each year, and if in addition to this inevitable feature of commerce the supply of coffee fully equals all demands, what must Brazil do? Produce cheaper than other producing countries, is the only reply. Brazil possesses the great advantage of being nearer to consuming markets than any of her competitors in the trade and should, sooner or later, take advantage of this "handicap." we see few efforts in this direction. Attraction of immigration; division of large plantations: emancipation of slaves, are all either treated in the amanha and espere um pouco style, or meet with apposition. We acknowledge the maxim Quarenda pecunia primitm; but in the present state of affairs the commerce of Brazil cannot wait until the political settlement is made and money be sought and secured. What we desire in the interest of those who find that by financial carelessness their investments in Brazil are likely to be less productive than was expected, is that the authorities should drop the secrecy cast over the exchange transactions of the Treasury; that either it should do business with any or all brokers, or acknowledged that its necessities prevent this. Be frank, gcutlemen of Treasury. publish what you take and do not allow of rumours to the disadvantage of the Treasury and of commerce.

THERE is hardly a day that the local papers do not register the arrest of rowdies, or capocinas, as they are here called, and curiosity has led us to observe how frequently the same names appear. Messrs. Bijú, Cá te espero and Co. seem to have less difficulty in leaving the police stations, than honest people have in entering them. These capociras are regularly organized bands of ruffians, who, fortunately for quiet people, only occasionly stab a man for the pleasure of experimenting their skill in disembowelment; or, as has occurred more than once, in avenging private grudges. Their audacity has however reached such a point, that a very short time ago a regular battle was fought in the Largo da Carioca, within two blocks of the Rua do Ouvidor,

of the square. As they were fighting among themselves knives were not generally used, but stones flew all around, sticks were used without any discretion, the shopkeepers raised the usual Fecha ! Fecha ! and when finally the police appeared, the number of cantures was ridiculously small. The impunity with which the capoeiras occasion terror to peaceful people and the facility with which they get their discharges from the authorities when (as so rarely occurs) arrested, is a problem, we do not undertake to solve; but that there must be someting radically wrong in the police department when such occurrences can be again and again repeated, is a fact which no one can question. The usual procedure, as we hear, on the capture of a rough is to make him sign a bond for good behaviour, with the penalty of three months goal, if the bond be forfeited. But unless there be a number of persons possessing the same aliases, this does not seem to be enforced; for repeatedly the same names appear in the police reports, One of our daily colleagues is publishing a French bulletin, and we have two French colleagues. Could not one, or all of the What would three, touch on this subject? be said were a passenger from one of the Trans-Atlantic steamers to be disembowelled in the street's of Rio in this year of grace 188; ? and yet where a crowd is seen approaching, it is just as well for a foreigner to get into a doorway, or behind some other party, the stouter the better, and let it pass. What is the remedy for this state of affairs? I'he summary execution ol every ruffian arrested in a disturbance with concealed arms on his person, we say. But as capital punishment is decried here, and "an eye for an eye" not Victor Hugo's theory, twenty-one years at the penitenciary with hard labour would probably act as a deterrent. Murderers have rather a good time at Fernando de Noronha; they may, apparently, have their wives, or mistresses, with them and if in playfulness or in the fulness of their love they kill these, they are no worse off than before: for being condemned for life, where are the odds, if one more murder be added to the list? Capital punishment, however anti-sentimental, is a necessity of civilized society.

Ix reply to a remark of Senator Correia that the bankruptcy of the country might not be very far off, the premier replied that matters should not be made worse than they really are, for although the present financial position was serious, the hypothesis of bankruptcy was very far off, and he hoped the explosion of this would never be heard. The premier then repeated the old story of economies and increased taxes, and promised to present a project as to these latter similar to the project of Schator Lafayette when minister of finance. It is somewhat reassuring to hear that a project is to be presented, although when it will be is as yet uncertain. The further increase of the floating debt of the Treasury to the banks, by the issue of the new treasury bills, was considerable during February and the amount of old and new hills now held by the banks alone exceeds 50,000,000\$; how much more private individuals hold can not be estimated with any degree o certainty. It is thus becoming more and more urgent that this very large sum should he liquidated in some wise, and the only possible manner in which this can be done is by funding, and the only manner of fuuding is an emission of apolices. London seems hopelessly closed for the moment by the rumors of possible complications in Enrope, and the Continental money markets, are very unlikely to entertain the idea of a loan. The solution of the situation is our principal street, by two inimical bands in this manner reduced to this one form

plified. Whether our markets can absorb at once so very considerable a sum as must be issued is uncertain; that they will ultimately he able to take it, so long as the forced demand (as we have so frequently nointed out) continues is merely a question of time. The matter of taxes can only be regarded as a further sacrifice the inhabitants of Brazil are obliged to make to the financial inexperience of their rulers. The innocent must suffer and the innocent in this case will in all probability be commerce and trade. A further increase in duties will give the coup de grâce to importation, which as is shown by figures given in the Boletim da Alfandega for the first eight months of the present fiscal year shows a decrease of the duties of 1.145,000\$ as compared with the same period of last year. Yet, we feel almost persuaded that duties will be increased, because the collection is so easy. If we may venture to suggest anything, our advice would be to immediately restore the 2 per cent, so heedlessly taken off export duties and even increase these by 2 per cent. more, In this manner, Lavoura, would be paying a fairer share of the expenses of the country than it contributes at present. When the figures at the Rio de Janeiro Custom house be considered, it is at once seen what commerce contributes:

1884-85 Foscal year... 1883-84 lamout duties for

eight months. 20,850,2695424 21,995,8575338 Exp. daties do. 5,754,286 809 4,184,499 429 or in other words commerce contributes nearly four times the amount agriculture does. This is merely from the figures of the Custom house; if to these be added taxes on trade, licences; decima urbana, tax on dividends etc. the proportion would be greatly increased. Of course we concede that agriculture, as the consumer, is the prime cause of importations, but we insist that it does not produce its fair part of the taxes, and this requires correction. 'The promise of economies is, we confess, received cum grano salis. We have seen the same promise so often neglected, that to use, an old saving, we are persuaded "promises are like pie crust; made to be broken" We in no manner question Senator Dantas sincerity in making his reference to economies, but until they be visible we must reserve the right to retain our resemblance to the doubting Apostle.

THE extracts we print from the speech with which Sr. Cesario Alvim, president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, opened the provincial assembly are rather striking when cuntrasted with the speech of H. M. the Emperor in opening the General Chambers, Sr. Alvim has to our mind gone rather too far in his remarks on the railway system of the province, when claiming that the Macahé extension of the Ric Bonito branch of the Cantagollo railway is to injure the Macahé and Campos railway. He says; Our object is to attract to the Cantagallo road the great bulk of the produce and merchandise now carried by sea"; id est, by the steamers of the Macalié and Campos railway company. We cannot but think that this direct attack on a private company was uncalled for. Then appears the question as to how the very moderate quantity of 4,200,000\$ is to be raised. The 6 per cent, bonds of the province are above par to be sure, but it seems at least a subject of discussion, whether the province could put out at par so large a sum as 4, 200, 000\$, unless as is possibly the idea of the president, this loan would be secured by specific charges on the railways and extensions he proposes for the sanction of the provincial legislature. His action, in vetoing a bill renewing the contract for the sale of the

to offer some plans that this undertaking produces a fair interest on the amount the province has invested therein, and he has done so. We are entirely opposed to administrative management of companies. It never was, nor can it be, in America strategical nor commercial necessity that governments should own and manage railways. In Europe, where there are no visible frontiers, but one passes from a country to another imperceptibly, it may be justifiable for government to lay a strong hand upon the railways; but even there, in case of a war, the government could secure the roads with little difficulty. This military view so far as the Cantagallo railway is concerned, is quite out of the question and we can see no necessity of the provincial government putting further large sums of money into an enterprize that could be, without doubt better managed by a private company. We venture to advise that the province converts the railway into cash as soon as possible, and we feel no doubt that there are responsible parties here who would bid for the road, always provid ing a profit was possible and not an almost certain loss, as occurred when the road was considered sold to the party, who after making the purchase could not consummate it without an application to foreign markets. What president Alvim says regarding immigration is as neat a case of hard hitting as has been seen; so much so that we sincerely regret we cannot print it in this His Excellency commences by saying; Of the advanced southern provinces Rio de Janeiro has been the most careless in this matter (immigration), when it is forced upon her with more urgency and strength, than upon any other . . . Possessing in its bosom the best bay in America and also the principal emporium of the empire the province of Rio de Janeiro offered an easy and lucrative market for African importation, to which it exclusively owed the opening of its forests, the establishments of its important villages (povoadas) and those larges fortunes, which generations who shared with the negro the severe (insano) and unrecognized (ignorado) labor in the wilderness left to the prodigality of those who knew not its heavy cost. Later came the railways, not entirely as an element of future wealth (riqueza a crear) but as a perfected drain (escoadura) of already amassed capital. The president goes on to say The province of Rio is the first in the organization of slave labor, and, also, it unhappily occupies the first place among those, who per se, or through its planters, has most availed of an immoderate use of credit-President Alvim, whether purposely or unconciously, has furnished the clue to the strong anti-emancipation sentiment of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The planters have abused of credit and are consequently no longer masters of their political consciences; they must perforce vote, for and cause to be voted, such candidates as the holders of their mortgages order them to support. Can any sadder picture be imagined in a country claiming to have a free electoral law? Can the deputies from the province of Rio claim to represent the real sentiments of the majority of the inhabitants of the province? If as president Alvim allows us to infer the planters of Rio are so embarrassed that a free expression of opinion is not possible, will there ever be a chance of learning the real opinion of the voters, whose desire, as Brazilians, H. M. the Emperor states from the Throne is for emancipation? That ominous expression as to the maintainence of order pending the solution of the labour question may yet be of more purport, than, we confess, we first gave it on persusal of the Speech. We only liope that patriotism will conquer partizanship and a speedy solution lift the weight now weighing upon all.

POLICE ORGANIZATION

It is to be regretted that the government did not avail of the disbanding of the Guarda Urbana for making a thorough change in all matters connected with the policing of the city. The opportunity was a good one and advantage should have been taken of it.

The most necessary reforms to our mind, now that the military have taken over the service, is the appointing of police magistrates to take cognizance of petty offenses, and the modification of the criminal law to the end that these magistrates may impose fines not exceeding 50\$000, or imprisionment for a period of not over a month in punishment of these offenses.

It seems to us that such reforms would be of great benefit to the orderly majority of our population and the fines would go a long way towards meeting the expenses of the magistrates' pay. Appoint lawyers if considered necessary; but we think it would be best to nominate persons unskilled in the law. A lawyer is much too cautious to make a good police authority; he has ton much consideration as to the pros and cons. A police magistrate should have sufficient energy to act promptly and assume responsibility and we are informed that the best sub-delegados of our police organization are not necessarily Batchelors of law. The advantages of a magistrate's court were very patent to us not long ago, for a very unpleasant gentlemen, who announced he was an American, and was under the influence of the sun in his eyes, made the sidewalk in front of the Globo restaurant disgusting in the extreme. No police appeared, but his filthy language and drunken antics attracted a crowd. Now, here was just the case for a summary fine, or a week or ten days treadmill exercise. Brazil is undeniably backward in police regulations. There is rather too much show and not enough effect, Whether such reforms as we have suggested could be carried out by the executive, or must be submitted to the legislative, powers we are not lawyers enough to say, but no one can question their necessity and we earnestly call the attention of the government to them.

MUSICAL RIO.

Statistics of the importation of harmoniums, harps and pianos are published in the Boletim da Alfandega of the 10th inst, and from these it appears that 1,789 were imported during the fiscal years from 1879-80 to 1883-84.

We regret that the *Boletum* did not give the number of each. 'for we feel persuaded that harps and harmoniums must have been much less numerous than pianos.

There can be few cities, that are so philo—piano—if we may coin a word—as this very loyal and heroic city of St. Sebastian of the River of January. The sound of them attracts, or repells according to circumstances, from the most unexpected quarters. The piano seems as necessary to the Fluminense as the pendule to the Parisian.

We confess that we have no taste for music, and still less ear, but the one (flid we possess the necessary faculties, would be distressed and the other shaltered by the wear and tear, they would have to submit to, through this constant plano-playing, which is heard in our streets. Were we to be called upon to assume an official position we would cause a law, or regulation, to he passed, that only when accompanied by a certificate of the proficiency, from our Conservatory of Music of some member of the family, would any individual he allowed to purchase a piano.

purchase a piano.

The law would increase to labours of the also depend upon the harvest. The harvest of last decree of February to be sure, but the advantages would be great; and the idea is offered to

the powers that be. We have no claim to wit, but as we write we are positively suffering from the infliction of what sounds like seales (if that is the right name for repeating an incalculable number of times the same notes) and we feel a trifle morbid.

Statist Loudon Jan 3

THE PROSPECT OF 1885.

With regard to the prospect for the current year, great iteal of what we said a year ago may also e repeated. What we said then was:- "It is not difficult to anticipate that the beginning of the year 1884 will not be very satisfactory. It begins, in fact, in the millst of serious languor and depression and these influences, it is hardly possible to doubt, will continue to operate for some time to come Changes in such matters are very slow; in fact, the depression has come about so slowly, and the fall of prices has been so steady and prolonged, that it omes impossible to anticipate that there will be any sudden recovery very soon. Apparently Apparently, it has had to go through for some years, and for the moment we cannot say that there is a sign of change for the better." Mutatis mutandis, we may now say of the beginning of 1885 what we said of the beginning of 1884. As we said a year ago also, the most puzzling circumstance is the extreme lownesse of prices; and of course, as the range of prices is much lower than it was a year ago, when hings seemed, according to former experience, to have been approaching the bottom, the perplexity of the situation is increased. What is to be feared is that the fall of prices having hit so many capitalists severely, no elasticity is left for a quick recovery, and those concerned must wait patiently and look about them before they can venture on any strong speculation for the rise, which will, no doubt, he the beginning of any recovery. Because, however, recovery has been so long deferred, we are disposed to think that the chances of the recovery taking place in the course of the current ear are much greater than they appeared to he at the beginning of last year with regard to the year which had then commenced. The fall in commodities has been so great, that it must have provided for any adjustment that may be necessary to the scarcity of gold at the present time; so that there is now an undoubted margin for improve-The restriction of credit for so long a period must also have had the effect of bringing almost all business, not only in this country businessad, to a very sound basis, a large part of it abroad, to a very being carried on without horrowed money at all, and from hand to mouth. Some of the circumstances, also, which have been unfavourable for the wholesale merchant and manufacturer have been conducive to the prosperity of the retailer and of the working classes. The retailer has been able to obtain his stocks at very low prices; and it has not been necessary for him to give the whole advantage to the consumer, although the consumer has had part of the advantage. Both classes, therefore, for two years past have been deriving benefit from the mstances which have been so unfavourable to the wholesale merchant and manufacturer, and midonhteilly large savings have been made in certain directions. If the working classes were more thrifty than they are, it is certain that the continuance of a state of circumstances like that of last two years would have been preparing the way for a very rapid recovery. Still, considerable savings have been made, and these will undoubtedly tell in various ways in the direction of improvement The masses having more to spend, if they do not save, will be able to purchase additional quantities of commodities, and to some extent the improvement in the Woullen Trade is due to the increased purchases of the masses. The savings of the lower middle classes must also in some form or other in time have an effect upon the Money Market and upon the markets for securities generally; and when a surplus begins to press upon these markets, improvement will not be long deferred. A very little improvement, it must be remembered also suffice to give heart to the capitalist and merchant, who will suddenly find that their stocks of commodities and securities on every side have improved in value, and will feel themselves richer than they have done for several years. The most doubtful symptom of all, perhaps, is that, in spite of the great depression which has taken place, wages have not yel been completely adjusted, as prices of commodities have been, to the greater value of gold which has been brought about by its scarcity. That such a fall of wages is very likely to take place, we cannot but believe; and if there had been a more general fall of wages in the leading trades during the last two years than there has been, we should be more confident than we are now of

which might have been expected; while for the farming interest those results have been neutralised disastrously by the fall of prices. A good harvest at home, coupled with prices which would still be low, although a good deal higher than they are now, is what is wanted to bring about a general improvement in the country trade, which would contribute to the improvement which we anticipate from the circumstances of the small retailer and the consumer. There is still necessary, however, a good deal of caution in business, owing to the There is still necessary, however, a danger of failures which continues, notwithstanding the great restriction of credit. It is not well to be too sanguine, and if improvement should come during the course of the present year, people will be all the more ready for it if they hold their hands now, and have means available for taking advantage of the turn of the tide when it comes.

Gazeta de Noticias, eth March.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

An attempt to force the Dantas cabinet to withdraw before the complete organization of the Chamber, that is before the opinion of the majority the country is known respecting the slave question, is not to oppose the idea of abolition, nor even opposition to the project of the government; it is, pure and simple, opposition to Senator Dantas, and it seems to us this was not the duty that part of the nation imposed on those representatives, so far acknowledged as elected. appealed in smeerity to the ballot-box, the duty of each and of all is to await the decision of this. Everything else is irregular; everything else is a struggle for power, in prejudice to the struggle of opinions. Still further; this little game will be a system of guerilla warfare, by which the opa system of guerilla warfare, by which the op-ponents of abolition, hesitating between the seductions of place and the support of some electors, have always endeavored to escape decisive (grandes) battles and preferred (even this in the last case) a war of skirmishes. So it was that the first Chamber of the Liberal situation refused to consider Sr. Joaquim Nabuco's project; so it was that the late Chamber used every endeavor to defeat the Dantas cabinet outside of its project, by provoking divisions, which they wished the cabinet to make votes of confidence; finally, so it was on the day of the decisive yole, when an undisciplined private was necessary to frankly state the question which the chiefs wished to avoid (160 d lado)... Is it just, that under such conditions . Is it just, that under such conditions, where the question has been so loyally placed by the government on open (franco) ground, that its adversaries should endeavor to combat it on an entirely different field? We do not think so and if the Conservatives and the dissidents do this, they will furnish a cause for once more confirming the oninion of such as think that our statesmen are more by partizan interests or personal am bition than by the public weal

YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. Nuno de Andrade, Port health inspector, on the 25th ulto. sent the following communication to the minister of empire:

the minister of empire: I have the honor to mivise Your Excellency that up to this date no case of yellow fever has occurred on the vessels in port, although not a lew cases have appeared in the city. This fact, worthy of record, corroborates the observation of what o red in the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, during which although there was an epidemic on shore, none was manifested affoat, centrary to the former observations, when the first cases registered in the city always followed by a violent epidemic afloat which in its turn caused an increase in the epidemic ashore. It is to day proven by experience that the germen of yellow fever is lodged (domiciliado) in the city and on the beaches and that the order for the hanling off of vessels to the sanitary line, was of all measures that which has produced the most happy results. Commerce, which at the commencement protested against the measure, has already accepted it in view of the benefits obtained. We have not had the pain of seeing, as happened in former years, foreign vessels lose here in port all their crews, and the consignees obliged engage new crews to take them to the port of departure (?) I think, therefore, that as to the sanitary service of the port, we may consider the periodical epidemic of yellow fever extinct, and believe at the same time that this fact will show the believe at the same time that this fact will show lie possibility of completely freeing ourselves of this tatal guest of 35 years standing, when the improvements of the hygienic condition of the city shall be carried out. All things considered, the sanilary service of the provincial ports does not yet seem properly established and I think it my duty to call Your Excellency's attention to the plan for pre-liminary reforms which I had the honor to submit to the Imperial government about the end of 1882, and which caused, through the Council of State, the decree of February 10th, 1883. I am convinced that the sanitary service of the ports of the empire

O Paiz 12th March.

THE SITUATION.

THE STITUTION.

The Chamber of Deputies held a session yesterday and elected president, Sr. Conselheiro Moreira de Barros. This gentleman, as is known, is the chief of the Liberal opposition, which numbering not more than twelve known members, would in itself be insufficient to bring about the victory of its candidate. As Sr. Moreira de Barros had 45 votes out of 83 received, it is evident that the Conservative opposition gave him all their votes. If the legal number of the Chamber were complete this manifestation would have such a political meaning and range that it would cause the resignation of the ninistry. But, since so many Deputies are not yet recognized, in number sufficient to change the character of the Chamber and show a real parliamentary majority, it is evident that the elec-tion of Sr. Moreira de Barros is, for the present, a parliamentary occurrence, without consequence. In fact no one can admit that the vote of a political group can be taken as the expression of the will of group can be taken as the explosion of the nation; although it may be sufficient to demonstrate the chance majority of the opposition over the government, it is nevertheless unable to cause a political crisis. Constitutionally, no parliamentary ote can have this effect before the rights of all the Deputies are decided. It can neither he comprehended nor admitted, that by a purely eventual circumstance and one dependent on lurther occurrences, any clique (gruph) may claim to itself the right to speak for the whole nation, when nearly the half of the representatives of this are still awaiting the examination of their diplomas, before taking their seats. Here is seen that the first ohligation of the Chamber is, to use all activity in examining these diplomas. From its character this matter is first placed and in advance of all others; one half of the country, which is sull outside the legislature, cannot logically be subjected to the decision of any minority, whose members are al-ready recognized and proclaimed Deputies.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

March 8 .- The extraordinary Legislative Session convoked by the decree of September 3rd 1884 was opened to-day, when the Emperor read the following address:

August and Most worshipful Representatives of e Nation:

The meeting of the General Assembly arouses on this occasion the best founded hopes with regard

this occasion the best founded hopes with regard to the object of this extraordinary session.

My much helowed and dearly prized daughter the Crown Princess, and the Count d'En, my much beloved and dearly prized son-in-law, are on their way hack from their jointney to the provinces of S. Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, having received from all these seater of actions and deliteration for which I. classes proofs of esteem and dedication for which I

am sincerely grateful. Public order has been maintained unaltered, and the relations of the Empire with other countries con-

tinue to he on a friendly footing.

The public health in the metropolis and in the

provinces is generally satisfactory.
Yellow fever this year has only appeared in a few sporadic cases. Small-pox has spread in various districts of the provinces of Amazonas, Para,

Pernambuco anil Alagôas. Pernambuco and Alagoas.

In consequence of an outhreak of cholera in some parts of Europe, the necessary steps were taken to prevent its invading the Empire. For-

tunately the epidemic is extinct, and we have escaped exempt from it. The present extraordinary session was rec

mended by the need, which I am sure you will meet with the greatest solicitude, of coming to some decision on the project which the government consulers advisable for the gradual extinction of slavery in our country, in accordance with the wishes of all Brazilians, in such a way that the sacrifice shall be the least possible and shall not interfere with the nation's productive power.

Your wisdom will recognize the expediency of securing the tranquility necessary for the complete substitution of slave labor.

I leel assured that the naval and military estimates and the Budget for the financial year of 1885-86 will also engage your attention, and that you will provide for them with the most scrupulous and thorough economy, in such a manuer as to inspire confidence in the restoration of the equilibrium between the public revenue and expenditure.

August and Most worshifful Representatives of

Your zeal for the public welfare is a guarantee that you will spare no pains in the patriotic dis-charge of your duty.

The extraordinary session is hereby declared

and adopted a proposal of the president that the house should endeavour to prevent an accum tions of bills of little importance such as the matriculation of students etc., and discuss such others as are already reported from committee. The committee on reply to the Throne was chosen.

-Alarch 10.—In the Senate, Sr. Silveira da Motta's project, held over since August last, for emancipation was ordered to be printed. Senator Correia asked for information as to the change in the ministry and the premier said in reply that the withdrawal of the minister of foreign affairs was withdrawal of the minister of foreign aims was caused by his losing his seat in the Chamber and that the reason the portfolio was not given to another, was, that during the time that the legisla-ture was not stiring, the government did not con-sider it necessary, while as at present the Chamber is not complete, il considered it well to await this completion. The hill to legitimize naturnal children was taken up and adjourned, on a motion of Senator Junqueira that the minister of justice he present at the dehate. In the Chamber of Deputies, there was no quorum.

March 11.- In the Senate, the committee on the reply to the Speech reported. In the Chamber, Deputy Mareira de Barros was elected president, Lourenço de Alhuquerque, Franklin Duria and Barão de Guahy vice, presidents; Affonso Celso Jr. and Valladares secretaries. Deputy Valladares anked to be excused as he opposed the government, and Affonso Celso Jr. also asked to be excused; the Chamber refused both applications. Deputies Siminhi Jr. and Costa Rodrigues were then elected third and fourth secretaries. The president proposed to elect the committee on the reply to the Speech, which was objected to by Deputy Zama, on the ground that many deputies had left the house; the president ordered a vote, but there was no quorum.

March 12 .- In the Senate, Sr. Junqueira in proposing a motion by examining into disturbances at Bahia during the late elections, charged that the government hall been defeated by the election of officers of the Chamber of Deputies, which the premier denied, saying that until the Chamber had amined into and reported upon all the diplomas, the government would not accept a vote of could dence; some 40 elections have still to be decided and these may entirely change the majority; in reply to an interruption, he said, that there must be a regular and immediate solution of the question which caused the extraordinary session, and the Chamber can take up no other husiness pending There was no quorum in the Chamber

Provincial Notes

-The Bahia custom house receipts in February were 741,612\$329

-The January receipts of the Para custom house were 651,921\$856, against 542.557 1094 for the same month of 1884.

—The Desterro, Sta. Catharina, custom house receipts in January were 58,685\$828, against 45, 186\$376 in January 1884.

The January receipts of the Rio Gramle do Sul custom houses were 490, 102\$049, against 430, 699\$431 for the same month of 1884.

-During February the deposits in the Bahia Caixa Economica were 71,586\$ and 37 510\$433 was withdrawn; the halance on deposit at the end of the munth was 1,963, 140\$373.

-The exports of rubber from Pará in 1884 were 10,936,679 kilos, divided as follows: harope 5,500,079 kilos, United States 5,436,600. In 1883 the expurts were 10,285,803 kilus. Stock on January 1st 1885 was 940,000 kilus against 334,000 on January 1st 1884.

-The exports, according to the Diario Parit, from the port of Pará for the year 1884 were valued at 26,161,189\$085, of which (if the items are correct) 887, 302 \$490 came to the southern provinces; as nur colleague prints 895, 20 \$490, we ask him to look over the table.

-The Buz of the 10th publishes the following extract from the message of the president of the province to the Legislative Assembly of Maranham; With a population of, more or less, 450,000 souls, the province has only 167 public schools. The pubils of province has only 167 public schools. The pupils of hoth sees registered number 5,489, or 1.22 per 100 inhabitants, of these 4,343 only attend school, or 0.97 per 100. These is evidently a misprint in the proportions our colleague gives, which we take the liberty of correcting.

-O Paiz of Maranham on the 21st ulto blishes: We know that the 5th battalion of infautry is in a really uniserable state as to uniforms. So had is the affair that in a few days no sentinels can be furnished, as the privates are bare-footed, although several semesters (of pay) are already overopened.

March 9.—No quorum in the Chamber and meetings are being held in reference to the election of its officers. The local press say, that until this is decided no quorum will appear. The Senate meeting the decorpt (colleguismo).

PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

From the speech with which the president of the province opened the extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly on the 9th, we may extract the following :

I do not need to remind you of the various occurrences in the question of the sale of the Can-tagallo railway. The alienation of the line, ar important property of the province, was decreed, after the opinions of the provincial authorities on a long series of events, carelessly noticed, half been led to it. After successive modifications of the contract, asked for by him who claimed it (aliennting?) all to the end of facilitating the raising of money for the purchase of the trink line in traffic and the making of extensions, which he had obliged himself to construct, the ex-contractor saw all his attempt to construct, the ex-contractor saw at his attempts in foreign markets miscarry, for these showed him the incumbent necessity for obtaining the funds asked, of the permanence of an interest guarantee for 15 years. It was principally this new leature in the contract, to which you added the penalty of lapsing already executed (fulminada) by the administration, that caused me the pain of returning the law as voted, while I gave all and due justice to the illustrious Rin assembly.... You did not then wish to definitively resolve the question, while clearly showing me your elevated views (intuitos), which I was very happy to second in the matter of the ausnicious and not to be postponed extension of the Rio Bonito branch to Macahé, which I succeeded in contracting for with a success that will certainly soften any asperity of your criticsus on other administrative acts, which my insignificant intelligence may have, by chance, badly directed.... As you are aware the construction of the Rio Bonito branch, the most important work that has been lately decreed by the provincial legislature aims at, ant only the cheap and easy transportation of the produce of the helt, through which it will be built, but principally to attract to the Cantagalle built, and principally if aircraft in the camigation railway the great bulk (massa) of the produce and merchandise that to-day passes over the Macalié and Campos, Burão de Araruama, S. Antonio de Padna and Carangula railways situated in the north of the province, and which is expurted and im-ported almost exclusively by water carriage, that is through the ports of Macahé and S. Juan da To attain this desideration it becomes necessary: to adopt a uniform guage, so that transnecessary: to adopt a uniform guage, so that trans-shipments of merchandise, from the shipping point to that of final discharge, may be avoided, this preventing unnecessary expenses which would be either disadvantageous in the freight change, or would cause a loss to the next revenue of the branch line; to extend the Cantagallo railway to the Ponta d'Arèa and there establish the terminus, and finally to chise the liteak caused by the Parabyba rive hetween the terminus of the Macahé and Campos and the starting-point of the Carangola railways have referred also to the Leopoldina railway, for this will before long, connect a part of its important system with the Carangola and S. Antoniu de Padas this will be demanded by mutual interests and also by those of the rich belt they serve; the iasignificant distances between the stanons of cema on the S. Antonio de Palua and of Poro Fundo on the Carangola, and those of Tapirus sid and Vargen Grande on the Leopuldina foresharlows this... The construction of a branch of the Cantagallo railway from Alcantara station through valley to Marica also seems to me a useful meas The extension of the Cantagallo railway from the Macuco station to the hanks of the Ri-Grande at a proper point, it has been considered would produce an incresse of revenue manner the extension which should be given to the Cantagallo railway will be completed at the very moderate expenditure of 4,200,000\$.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The Paulista company gives January receipts at 234,435\\$40 and expenses 85,022\\$640.

-The January traffic receipts of the Itanna, S. Paulo, railway were 62,218\$240 and expenses 31,433\$120. These figures include both trank line and branch.

-The traffic returns of the "Bahia ao S. Fran cisco" for the year 1884 were; receipts 597,826\$680 and expenses 529,998\$030, included in the latter is the sum of 45,021\$800 differences in exchange. Of the merchaudise transported about 5,861 tons were sugar and 2,802 tohacco.

-The fiscal engineer's report, dated on the 12th February ulto, gives the traffic receipts for 1884 of the Campus and Carangola Co. at 590,931 \$891 and expenses 343,689\$191. The fiscal states that the capital expended up to 30th June ulto, was 5,482,573\$521, but after necessary deductions, the amount is reduced to 5,460,570\$448. The capital expended up to 31st. December is not given [mencionado] hecause the company refused to give explanations, alleging that the December accounts are not yet settled.

—The February receipts, of the Leopoldina railway, including telegraph and salt, was 111, 219\$270, of which these latter contributed 16,

-The director of the Cantagullo railway gives the receipts for 1884 at 1,405,919\$209 and expenses, 1,226,087\$541; halance 179,831\$668, against 195,378\$000 for 1883. The director says that 103,684\$620 was part for two locomotives, two first and four second class cars and sundry additions to the plant of the road. He claims that expenses have been reduced by about 119,000\$ per annum, which seems an enormous sum in relation to the nett result of the railway and a disagreeable proof that expenses were not hitherto closely looked after.

-The halance sheets of the Itnana railway, S. Paulo for the last half of 1884 give t'e follow ing particulars :

Capital paid in; trunk aml 5,998,450\$000 Amount paid by the province on

guaranteed interest including July dividend..... 1,372,606 329 Construction permanent way tools

5,987,785 117 Nett halance forsix months... 110,583 250 The halance sheet seems to us unnecessarily complicated.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Who says that the Brazilians are more refined than Argentines? They are not. They threw water about in extendets during Carnival, and half Rio has since got a cold in its head or units chest. Throwing water, horrowing money, and a weakness for Shinnlasters are amiable traits bred in the love of the Southern parl of this great Continent,

-The Pampa had another note of serious warn ing yesterday on the mint project to allow the hanks to discount on gubl. The Prensa says there will be had work, very had work, immediately, if not shoner, if the Government do not take some steps. The steps to take are plain enough: Sell all the State Railways and works; cut down the public expenditure 25 per cent; reduce the civil service staff in the same ratio; let Government stop med dling with hanks, exchange etc. and in a few years the country will pull through.

-The following table shows the twool-clip of the

	(\$6n.	1870.	1880,
	_	_	-
Emope	715	Sn7	665
U. States	112	154	210
Australia	70	197	390
R. Plate	56	167	260
Cape of G. Hope	28	46	52
Total	981	1,371	1.577

Thus the wool-clip of the above contries has tisen 60 per cent. in 20 years, or 4 limes faster than population, and yet prices have fallen only 22 per cent. It is quite possible that in the next t5 or 20 years wood may full another 20 per cent., but sheep farming will still be one of the most lucrative pursuits in the world.

-There is a strong feeling in B. Ayres to the effect that the National Government ought to sell some of the State milways, &c. The sums expended and the probable market value of the same are as

	Cost +	Muket Value.
Ung Improvements Amline Railway G. Northem Boca Port	17,200,000 11,700,000 13,600,000 3,300,000	13,000,000 8,440,000 9,500,000 2,000,000
	45 800 min	22 000 000

The proceds of sale could be used to redeem the lights of heaviest interest and sinking-fund, after setting apart 15 millions to be deposited in specie in the Nat. Bank, thus raising the reserve to 20 millions of 70 per cent. of the issue. This would at once resture equilibrium.

-The following table shows the quantities and values of exports for 1883 and 1884;-

	1	ons
	1883	1884
Sheat	60, 755	108,499
bur	4,847	3-754
laire	18,624	113,677
inseed	23,1146	33,992
multies	_	_
	107, 272	259,902
	V	alue
	1883	1884
V heat	\$2,430,000	\$4,34n,000
lour	343,000	261,000
Maize	373,000	2,274,000
.inseed	1,152,000	1,700,000
sumbies	399,000	328,000
	4.697,000	8,003,000

-If we take the value and ratio of pastural and agricultural exports, we limb the latter mereasing

	Miltio	ons \$	Ratio per cent.		
i i	astorol.	Agric.	Pastor	Agric.	
	_	_	_	-	
1873	46	n	tno	0	
1880	55	1	98	2	
1882	56	4	94	6	
1883	55	5	92	S	
1884	58	8	88	12	

Thus in 4 years our agricultural exports have risen with extraordinary rapidity, while our pe shew but a triffing advance, the increase of would being almost equalled by the fall of hides and

Comparing exports with population we find an average of \$12 per inhabitant in this republic against \$35 in G. Britain, \$19 in France, \$17 in Germany, \$15 in U. States, \$24 in Canada, and \$88 in Ansatz It is needless to point to the fact that pastoral countries export more largely than others, or that most agricultural countries do little more tas in Kussin) than maintain their own population. Agriculture is the procest neerpation known to man, and hence our progress in this direction is far from a subject for enthusiastic rejoicing, at least in an economic point of view. At the same time we admit that it is more commerce to settled habits and security for life and property than a pastinal state of affairs, which gnes far to make the account even-

LOCAL NOTES

-Moton Brode summled new and we ontered some; it tasted however just like matten broth,

—Where in the world is Banjiewangie? Perhaps it is the native country of the negri ministrels.

-The robbery, or defalcation at the Portuguese consulate seems to have gone to sleep. Or per-

haps the police have. -The Typegraphia Nucional disappears and the Impreusa Nacional appears. Who was it that saul something about a rose?

-Why does not the Club Beethoven s invitation to the Rio correspondent of the Diario Merantil of S. Paulo to ussistu at the concerts?

-On the 6th the police arrested a man while in the act of preparing falsa keys. Wax months, false keys of various descriptions, and tools were captureil.

-O Pare says, the prefect of the Seine has sent the Paris municipal publications to our Municipal Chamber and requested an exchange. Our col-lengue does not seem to think the Parisians have much its learn from us.

-There is a mountain of alumn in Scorra county, locality is so clearly determined that we hope the news may be reliable. The Durin Official of March 1st is our authority.

-Poets are motorinusly led away by their leel-ings, but when one of them says his hetrothele lives three fellows heisides hinself, we can only with the Esarravelho of the Jornal; Que grandissima desenvergonhabi !

—It does seem found that the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th, and after the whole, or the greater part of the patrix, had been to the inauguration should have received a notification from the Senate that the light was to come off on the 8th.

-Capeerra is a most comprehensive word. In —Caperma is a most comprehensive wind. It includes jungle, or the alter-growth of the virgin finest, a hird, a species of cage for finwls and finally the gentlemen of Rio who try whether their knives are well sharpened in the stomachs of passers.hy.

-Mr. Sniney Locock, lately H. B. M's, Mmister at Belgrade has been appointed to succeed Mr. Carbett at this court. Mr. Lucock entered the Diplomatic service in 1853. Mr. Lucock bas served in Constantinople, St. Petersburg. Japan and Central America.

-It is difficult to have the necessary patient with those who so strenuously demant the abolishment of capital punishment.

O Puiz deduces from a case of perjury a claim for this abolishment. But as the party in question was not time anonsmirint. But as the party in question was not himp, it is hard to discover the application. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a touth" is not a bad rule.

-Whether the statistics refer to the whole empire or to this city alone we are unable to say, but our slepen says that, from November 1883 to 31st December last 148,244 onto bilates were sold and while they produced 10,812\$ no sensible reduction in other postal matter was observed. Good enough !

-Why do our colleagues of the Boletim da Alas and matches in the same table fundega put pian-

—They are decidedly a facato peo; le, our good Fluminenses. A whole transcar of them allowed a drunken driver ao keep them in statuo quo for an halt hour.

-Let us see. We have Clubs, Beethoven, Schn mann,—we mean Schuhert, Weber, Carlos Gomes and some we cannot recall. Why don't they start a Club Offenbach?

-Macahé extension of the Rio Bonito bra the Cantagallo railway. Does this not recall the Brick lane luanch of the United Grand junction Ehenezer Temperance Association ?

-It is a pleasure to be able to give our friend who hants bichos for fun, the information that the Fornal do Agricultor says the native silk worm is called Attarns or Satarnia Aurola and it feels m curmpateiro, arjii, manilioca, or castor nil plant,

-Mr. Lunis Jackson, of Chicago, has sent us pamphlet on the subject of transferring the Jewish Sahhath to the National day of rest. We frankly a knowledge our incompetence to review it, but if eaders, with leisure, will the so, we will he happy to publish the crineism, with certain

—The burglars are tweeking our West Emilion advantage. On the miniming of the 12th they stole silver-wave to the value of 20,000 from the residence of a well-known lawyer, Dr. Silva Costa, on the Botafogo heach. The family is in Petropolis, and it seems to us, that the silver should have been there also.

-lt will always occur to us in reading parlia mentary reports. Poor old Thaildens Stevens once was showing some friends over the House of was snowing some ritems over the visited to stop that they might bear a speech then in progress. "Oh, come along" says Stevens, "he is not speaking to us, but only to his constituents in Michigan!!

-Apropos of capociras; "The simple imprison ment and subsequent release is more than proved to be insufficient. It is now time for more ener-gectic measures. This business obliges every one gette measures. This times so ongestery to go armed, were any arms sufficient to guard one agains an mexpected and traiterious stalt's—Jornal do Commercio. We are going to huy a pistul at once.

-Things fly in Rin! The Durio Official of the toth has a despatch from General Osborn, United States Minister to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, plates or more rounder or roreign smarts, plated October 13th 1884 enclosing a circular from Secretary Frelinghuysen dated October 27th. How could the General have sent the circular fourteen days before it was written? gitude probably.

-The Custum house receipts for the eight — The Clistum holds excepts in a Cognimonths, July 1884 in February 1885 were; Importation, 2n,850,269\$424, port lines, 121,120\$440, exponation 5,754,286\$899, smalries 20,161\$391; total 26,745,838\$064. As compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, import duties have arminued 1,145,587\$914 less and export duties

-We notice the appearance of a revival of min ing in Brazil, for scarcely a day passes without the publication of decree granting a mining concession. As there is an annual tax on unineral datas amount ing to over 700\$000 for each, and as 50 thites is the usual number for each concession, a able increase of revenue can apparently he looked for from this source. We shall be enrious to see il the magnificent return of 69\$850 for the fiscal year 1882-83 from this source is not raised to at least an even 70\$000 in consequence of the recent concession

-The decree dishanding the Guarda Urbono who were anything lint matone was published on the 12th inst. The city was hardly policed at all for a day or two, but now the military police have taken over the service. As this corps is com manded by an army officer, it is to he hoped that improved security for life and property will result from the change; although it must strike every one as a curricisty, seeing sentinels with fixed bayonets on fluty at the pulies stations, and recalls unpleasantly martial law. There are two companies mounted and six of infantry, in the corps the; force will be 1,008 privates.

-We learn that the "D. Pedro II American Telegraph and Cahle Company" which is to lay the cable between Brazil and the United States has contracted with a London firm for the manufacture of the cable which was to be laid by the end of August. The Jornal in giving the news, says that August. The Format in giving use news, says that the terminas in Brazil will be Vizen, in the province of Pará. This town, for village, is in about Lat. P. S. Long, To W. of Rio. The government land lines will be hurrierd along to meet the cable and the prinfit to the state by the connection will, no doubt, be considerable.

EDIFYING !

The following card from a well-known and important member of the press of this city which appeared in the Fornal do Commercio of the 13th inst, explains itself.

The victims of misfortune cannot be imposed upon with immunity, and those of the poor who seek to gain a livelihood by any means that may offer should not be cheated.

I have no anoney to mannain a suit in the courts in order to obtain what is due me, so through the medium of the press I praclaim the name of my delitor and the nature of the service rendered that gave me the claims of being his creditor.

There is no one who reads the newspapers that does not know I e ercise the profession of a historial formal that is to say I make my tongue a guilhotine for reputations and hy this means earn what I require to live at my case.

Because of my well-known profession I was singlit unit by Messrs... [we omit the names] to sign an article in which I called these gentlemen onorable and declared a lot of stuff I alal not honouble and declared a lot of stuff I bin not understand. In this article nothing was lacking, except the truth, and there figured in it the names of persons whom I do not know. I fixed the price of my signature which, as everybody knows, is ten milreis; and Mr. -- gave me a milreis on account, saying he would give me the rest in an hour. However he never brunght me the rest of the momey and I am cheated!

I have been advised not to complain of the cheat because he is influential, and aside from injuring my interests as a lesta de ferra he may also injure my hide.

Romão José de Lima.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1885

EXCHANGE.

March 4.—The market opened at 12½ on head office at the Ringlish hanks and on bankers at the Commercial. Later in the day the English Bank drew on bankers at this tate. The Commercia and New Jondon and Brazilian were drawers at 18½. The rates as quoted were 18½ on London, 556—557 on Paris and 656 on Hamburg at 90 sq. at 55th m New York 28710. In commercial setring something was done at 18½—18 1516. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 125505.

March 5 -No change in the market which is quiet Soverigns closed with buyers at 12\$880 and sellers at 12\$940.

March 6... The only change to note is that the New London and Brazillan Bank raised its rate on head office to 1834. Market firm but quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1316-19. Late in the day there was a report that head office paper was done at 18 1316. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 12 \$830, sellers at 12 \$950.

March 7.—Rates are unchanged and the market very quiet.
The English Bank draws at 181316 on head office. Commercial stelling is quoted at 18 1316—19. Sovereigns sold at 12\$380, closing with huyers at 12\$380, sellers at 12\$920.

March 9.—The market is again quiet. In bank some, small transactions were reparted at 183(—1823), latter on head office, for sterling and 505 for francs; commercial sterling and 505 for francs; commercial sterling at 12876, 500 Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12870, sellers at 12870.

larch to -No change in rates and market quiet. Some transactions at 18 1316 on head office were reported. Sov eteigns closed with buyers at 12\$850, sellers at 12\$910.

merch 11—Nohling doing, but the market was considered rather casier; posted rates were unchanged. Bank on head offices was reported paysed from second hands at 18%. For commercial sterling there was money at 18 1516, with few hills offering. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$360, sellers at 12\$300.

March 12—The market opened at yesterday's rates, bitt was weak and in the afternoon takes were reduced to 1855 on bankers and 18 1116 on head offices. Commercial sterling was quitofe at the extremes of 18 3116—18 1516. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128870, sellers at 128900.

eigns Gosed with buyers at 12890, melers at 12890. March 13...The only bank that made rates was the New London and Brazilian, which was adrawer at: 18½ on head office, 514 on Paris, 656 on Hamburg at 00 che and 8790 on New York at 1ght. The market was very quiet and a telegram affixed on 'Change by one of the native papersying was was probable between England and Russia had a disquieting effect. Commercial sterking was quoted at 18 1126—18½, but the business doing was inconsiderable. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128010, sellers at 13800.

March 14.—There are no changes in rates, both of the English banks however draw at 181/2 on London.

-At the general meeting of the shareholde ristovão tramway held on the 6th inst., Dr.

PORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF RROKERS

16TH-28TH FEBRUARY. Exchauge passed :

£ 427,136 at 13 ½—19 3116 £. Francs 671,162 ... 499—511 18. R. Marks 10,650 ... 630 rs. Coffee sold ;

43,710 hags weighing 2,622,660 kilngrammes.

BANK OF BRAZII.

BALANCE SHEET, FEBRUARY 28th., 1885. ASSETS.

Continercial Defortagnt:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills	38,250,000,000
Bills with two resident endorsers	11,990,044 273
one resident andorser besides others	3,440,487 688
Rills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents	67,896 812
By Government honds and shares	100,956 000
Securities in liquidation	4,240,532 487
Sundries, balances of various accounts	284,211 445
Bills receivable	969,542 976
National treasury account current	1,068,893 101
Cash	6,078,597 530
Treasury promissory notes	1,500,000 000
Movinge Department :	
Capital account	25,104,572 519
Accounts (nrivat, guaranteed)	
Sundry loans	19,451,262 270
Loans to Provincial governments	984,689 059
Real Estate	1,235,435 462
Ealifice and furniture of bank	868,400 000
Stocks and Shuves:	
Public Funds	6,490,734 290
Shares and debentures in various companies.	2,195,807 645
Documents deposited	60,046,712 420
São Paulo Branch:	
Capital account	800,000 000
Account not s in circulation	61,390 000
Movtgages!	
Rural, at long dates	24,113,342 050
, , short ,,	2,703,088 615
City, at long dates	797,463 330
,, ,, short ,,	106,750 000
Interest due on mortgages	1,729,724 280
Percentage due on admunistration	66,593 170
Cash account;	
In cash	227,870 091
Hypothecary notes	_
	214,972,997\$513
LIABILITIES.	

LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 2005000	33,000,000\$000
Reserve fund	7,367,970 640
Special	25,911 182
Notes in circulation :	
In notes of Head Bank	18,834,600 000
Branch Banks	451,200 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	42,686,149 633
Accounts current	21,779,090 824
Sumfries, balances of various accounts	486,392 440
Bills payable	169,668 686
Deposits	60,046,712 420
Divistends:	
Unclaimed dividends	220,363 110
S. Paulo Branch :	
Account current	160,107 042
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	
ment	25,104,572 519
Hypothecary nores in circulation	2,573,600 000
Accounts curren)	112,855 507
Profits in suspense	1,953,803 510
	214,972,997\$513
E. & O. E.	

K. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, March and, 1885.
J. Machado Coelho de Castro, President.
Estuando Braga, Accountant.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET 28TH FEBRUARY 1885.

pital, un-called	4,444,441\$430
lls discounted	714,855 770
Us receivable	1,925,135 640
ead office and branches	6,541,081 180
oans, current accounts elc	2,534,670 030
ands of Gold Loan 1879	1,869,405 350
comities tot accounts current, etc	
ash	819,736 580
	24,351,379\$410
Linkilities.	

	24,351,379\$410
Linkilities.	
Capital subscribed	8,888,888\$890
Deposits in account current	1,018,870 770
3, 6 and so days notice	2,141,071 980
30 and 60 days notice	393,783 210
fixed maturity	1,730,749 610
Securities for accounts corrent, etc	7,470,892 830
Sundry accounts	2,459,602 690
Bills payable	247,519 430
	24.351,379\$410

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th March, 1885. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limiter, Edward Herdman, Manager Fire, Drake, actg Accou

						_						9	
Rio As regarding	ende.	200	· C	22222	erc	in	daile	r c	shle	R7.S gran	n to !	New York	6
Receipts for 2 days.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per ro kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	_	Freights by st	Exchange on London, private		Sales for		Recei	Stock this morning, bags		793 400 32 1000 560 35 42 30 93 20 60 4,000 500
	n	31	c	at f	25 c & 5%	19 d'	weak	1,000	1	13,000	177,000	Mar. 4	43
	1		1	+	25 c & 50/o	19	weak	2,000	1_000	11,000	187,000	Мш. 5	50 50 100 120
				1	25 c & 5%	19	weuk	x,000	-	17,000	201,000	Mar. 6	5' 2' 1' 3
	1		1		25 € 5%	19	weak		1	14,000	213,000	Mar. 7	500 11
\$4.	8 H.6	3,650	91/2	4,250	25 C & 5%	19	weak		20,000	30.000 *	240,000	Mar. 9	20 13 1
	1		1		1		weak	1		11,000	231,000	Миг. 10	4
	grlı g	3,650	9%	4 250		19	weak	1	2,000	11,000	234.000	Mar. 11	Co ed sin
	8 1116	3,650	91/10	4.250	1	39	* c3 k	1	11,000	16,000	3000c	Mar. 12	Recei nearly is a c are p excha
	00	3,650	91116	4 250	1	18%	weak		15,200	13,000	230,000	Mar 13	report
26 25 35 25	s du r U ces lo Six Bai del	Ei BAL h 4- ponco ni	i St ie es fo nees fo nees for es d Si nop ES Es Free Free Ind otes	pe nis nieck pe not no or no or not no or no o	din	ing lo Else lo Else ch cring d d	the dS	do tate ()	p s			(Å 7th. 6,000 hags 7,000 ,, 9,000 ,, 1,000 ,, 1,000 ,, 4,000 ,, 4,000 ,, 3,000 ,, 3,000 ,, 248 000 , 248 000 , 67½ ° g	The desired Mar.
15 1,100\$ 2,000\$ 25 3 10 30 10 7 200 50	Bar Bar Sor deb	reconece confidence of the con	r cer de de In-l Cm Aus bana eopo irão Bot otes	nine kilia k R oldir Par and Bar	rov. inl rcio r K a l a R io ir	of R. R.	Rio L vay	50				103 00 204 000 222 000 175 000 170 000 510 000 80 96	Mar Re again avera
30 100 ! 3 400\$ 800\$	Bar deb Jar deb hy: Marc Six So Ba	nco o control o	Co Grão Bo arrise otes de de de Errice Cor Cor	Par Par tani Un Bar Ban nt s	ercie rá R ban ban ban co C rov	R. R. Pre	nwa %. dial dial d	y I	razii	noth d(gol	ld 5%	222 000 go % 1 145 000 98 "/ 1 145 000 98 "/ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Wash Supe Good Regu Ordin Good Ordin Capit Escol Sto
30 60 20 731 50 30 200	Ba Ba del Jan Bra Marc	nco inco inco b. S rdim azil ch 9	Ind Pro Au ioros Iogg Bo Ind	dial xilia xilia caba caba cana tani do lustr	ial. I I nal R coti	R. F.	vay	o\$.	w/di	iv.		204 000 70 000 180 000 57 000 208 000 145 000 150 000 240 000	Balti
55 11 300	del	ь. L	eop Grâ	oldii Io io F	na l Pará	R, R 2003 R	. £ R	50.		 		. 515 000 . 170 000 . 90 90	New Anto

								THE RIO	
	LY CO	REE	· F /	7.7.7	ORT	S.	1	March 10.	
ssociação (Comme	reinl	daily	r cal	hlegra	m to !	New York	6 Six per cent apolices	
g position a	and que	tatio	ns of	the	Coffe	e marl	cet.	723 Banco Commercio	ex
8	Pric	Exc	Stat	Sales	Rec	Stock		40 deb. Leopaliina R. R. £ 50	is an
**	Prices: Regular 15t. per	Exchange on London,	ಜ್ಞ		Receipts	k this		100 ,, Sorocahana R R, 100\$ 60 %	itre
Good and fr	Reg	. ge or	E C		yė.	5		20 ,, Grão Parii R R	
treight by steamer od 2nd, per 10 kilos ex d freight by steamer	ubr	7	market.	Europe,	yesterday, bags. United States by	morning, bags		35 ,, Ferry Cn	
d, p	i șt	ndon	kct.	, bags	ay.	ng,		42 hyp notes Banco C, Real do Bazil [gold 500] 79 000 30 ,, do do	
per ro	per	J pr	1	5	bags	bag.		na do do 80 000	
steamer. r ro kilo steamer.	ö ;	private.			F .			20 , Banco Predial 67 %	
kilos ner	kilos	,						March 18.	
exp	exp							61 Six per cent apolices	
expenses	expenses		1					200 Bauco Brazil 248 000	
. 3	- 56		<u>.</u>	-		•		500 Jardim Botanico tramway	
**	21		=	1,	1 3	177,000	Mar.	43 ,, Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] 79 500	
0 = 0	, + 6	, ,	weak	000	1 8	8	P	March 12.	
	õ							1 Six per cent apolice	
						I.O	2	50 Bauco Brazil 248 000	
	1 1	. 2	weak	2,000	1,000	7,00	H	100 deb. Sorocabana R R, 100\$	
	+ 10	þ	•	•	٥	۰		122 do b. c. 30th April 740 000	
		2					1	50 Janlim Botanicottamway	
111	1 3	8 5	weuk	X.000	17,000	201,000	Mar	12 Biazileira de Navegação 298 000	
1111	1 3		7	00	1 8	90	6	6 do	
			-					March 13.	١.
	, 3	9	_			12	2	8 Six per cent apolices	
		76. 8 4.	weak		1 8	213,000	Mar.	500\$ do 106 % 111 Banco Parzil 248 000	
	** 3	4					7	10 Banco Predial 70 000	510
		N n					1	200 deb. Mogyana R.R	
3.3	*	် အဖိ	weak	1	20,000	240,000	Mar.	10 do 143 000	
.6	2 8 9	,	×		8 8	8	40	6 Argos Fluminense Insce, Co	
						-	-	50 deb. Ferry Co	
	1 1		*	1	1 3	22	Mar		
			weak		3	000, E		MARKET REPORT.	
1								Rio de Janeiro, 14th March, 1885.	
1						,10	×	Exports.	
3,65	4 0	19	weak		3,000	34.000	Mar.	Coffee A moderate amount of lusiness has been report	
P. 9.	. Ag		7.		6 8	8	2	ed since our last on the 4th inst, almost entitely for the United	
		_		-			1	States, while Europe seems to confine its attention to Santos. Receipts have continued free since our last report averaging	qı
8 3.6	2 4	<u>ة</u>	* 034	1	# 3	439	Mar	nearly 13,000 bass. Prices are somewhat nominal and there is a difference in brokers' quotation; those we give below	4.
F 20.	*` ÿ	"	*		11,000	39,000		are precible above the ideas of buyers, but with a lower.	Ρ.
							1	exchange, may be paid. The sales reported since our last	for
	4 0	1 4	5	1	15 5	23	Mar	report have been : . 52,584 bags for United States	
3,650	91116	18%	weak		15.200	30,000	3	11,6·5 , Emope 8,999 , Elsenhere	ti
								73,198 bags.	fin
IV.	EEK.	<i>l. Y</i>	SU.	11.1	f.4 B			and since the 1st inst, are; 56,366 bags for United States	G
			.1.		-1	·War	¢A 7th. 6,000 hags	12,179 ,, Enrope	ve
or United S or Europe	States d	do.	tne	do	ек		7,000 ,,	4,500 ,, Cape of Good Hope 9,450 ,, Elsewhere	
or United S or Europe clearances or clearance	for the	do	:d St	(1)		1	0,000	82,495 bags.	
nces for Ell	rope and	1 15174	_				0,000 ,,	The cleanances have been: United States: bags	at
at Santos its during to or United	this mo	ning 6th	Mai			24	2,000 ,,	Mar. 4 New York Blg str Hipparchus 19,365	
or United : nces do Emo	States o	innen; d	g we o.	ek			4,000 ;;	9 Baltimore Amer bk Givy Eagle 5,070 Enrope i	st
do Emo	pe	ť	io.				3,000 ,,	Mar. 5 Hamburg Ger str Gurnentes	e-
SALES	OF S	TOCE	(S /	ND	SHA	RES.		5 Channel f.o. Dan hg Davemark	
March 4. Six pero	ent and	dices.					1,080 000	10 London Bi sti Tiomor 257	"
Banco Br	azil						248 000	11 Trieste Austr str Memf:	i
deb, Grad Brazil In	o Para	R.R.					. 89 °/o . 240 000	13 Inverpool lis str Patagonia	
hyp note	es Banc	Pre	dial.					Bor leaux do	
March 5.								Elsewhere:	
	ilo						1,080 000 106 ⁰ û	Mar 5 Vaiparauso Bi sir Cotopo.xi	of
	do Pro							Port Elizabeth Swed by Granhild 4,500	aı
Banco Ir	опинетс	io					. 222 000	11 River Plate Fr str Gironis	3:
Banco A	uxiliar						175 DOC	Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 12 995 bags, against >1,524 bags for the preceding nine days, and the daily	
Sorocabai deb. Leo	poldina	R.R	63	jo			510 000	average since the 1st inst. has been	
Grā	o Para	RR.					80 9i	12,806 hags against 7,315 ,, 18 1884	11
Jardim B hyp. note	otamco	tram'	way.				140 000 68 ° ₁₀	14,187 i, 1883 2,048 ii 1831	
March 6.								12,502 ,, 1881 6,609 ,, 1880	6.
Six per c Banco C	ent apo	lices.					1,078 000 222 000	71,857 , 1879 The total receipts since July 1st have been 3,181,791 hags.	
deb. Grā	io Pará	R.R.					. go ºá	Brokers' quotations this morning were:	P 9
Jardim I deb, Carr	Rotanico de Hicho	tran	nway	у Б.	0. 10	h	. 145 000 . 98 "/ _{ii}	Washeil	
hyp. note	s Bane	o Pre	dial.				. 67½ %	rominal numinal	Ш
March 7.	Banco	C. Re	eal d	c Br	azil(g	old 5°i)) 80 000	Good first	١.
Six per o	cent ap	olices					. 1,075 000		1
	do Pro	v K	10				. 106 ½ °in	Capitania Ilouniai	
Sovereig	ns						12 880	Stock was this morning estimated to be 234,000 bags in	F
Banco B	razil						. 248 000	first and about 60,000 in second hands.	
Banco Ir	าตำเราะเล	l					204 000	Vessels loading and to load	1
Banco P	redial						. 70 000	New York Br str .S/RA 34,000	
Banco A deb. Sor	ocabana	R.F	Стос	\$. 57 000	do Ger str Napoli 25,000	1
,, Moj Jardim E	gyana I	R.					. 208 000	do Amer str Finance	
, .	do	301	ı Ap	ril w	/div.		150 000	do Hr str Derment	
Brazil Ir March o.	ndustria	l					. 240 000	do Gamaiiel 4,000	
Six per	cent ap	oolice	٠				• 1,075 000		1
deb. Leo	poldina do	R. R	2	50			. 515 000	do Br str Kate Fatucett 20,000	I
G	rão Pas	άR	R				. 90 90	New Orleans Nasmyth 10,000	1
o ,, S Carris U	orocaba Irbanos						. 236 000	Hamburg Ger str Buenes Aires	1
o deb.	do	7º0					- 98 %	Mediterranean Ital str Maidear	1
6 hyp. no 5 ,, Ba	tes Ban nco C.	Real	do E	razil	l tgolo	5301.			-

Imports

There has not been much doing in the markets and receipts ccept of Flour are from moderate to small. There have been arrivals of Pine, save about 25,000 feet of white; Kerosene higher and very firm; Land continues that, while other ticles are about unchanged.

Flour,-The receipts since our last report have been :

New Light from Baltimore:			
Codorus	2,000 brly		
Mt. Vernon	2,000		
Castilla	375		
St. Lawrence	200))	t,575 bils	
Finance from United States:			
Jewell	500 hls.		
Fosca	500		
Gallego	500		
O'Dance	500 11		
Mighty Dollar	0.5 ,		
Locomotive	100 1	2,745 11	
Jonic from New Zealand:			
2,200 bags		1,100	
Templas from Baltimore:			
Castilla	1,000 brls.		
Mt. Vernon	1,000 11		
Rockland	1/000 11		
Momovia	1,150 ,,		
Guilford	100 ,	4,250 11	
Mississiffi from Baltimore			
Silver Spring	2,087 bils		
Collanis	335 11	2,422 11	
Kinnfring von Preutsen from B	altimore :		

Rosse from River Plate: 18,537 brls

Sales for the sume period have been about 11,500 brls, and ock in first hands is estimated to be :
64,500 bils. American
400 ... Trioute
14,00 ... Chili
1,800 ... River Plate
11100 ... New Zenland
69,000 brls.

Pitch Pine -There are still no arrivals and the nominal notari a is 415000 per dozen.

White Pine—Receipts are about 25,000 feet per Ada Gould from New York which were sold at 125 ters per lot, and at this price the market is firm.

Spruce Pine.-No arrivals Swedish Pine.—The targo per Sophir from Chris-ania was sold at about 23 \$5000; a part of it being misnitable or our market was carried on to the River Plate.

r our manet vis camere. Receipts are 14,500 cases per Aist P. mild from Now York. The market has advanced and closes ery firm at 6\$600...6\$200 per case in lots

Land.—Receipts have been

Lnrd.—Receipts has been too kegy per Templar from Baltimore 300 n. Minimapy do do The market is flat. Last sale tras at about 413 reis per lh; a tetall we may quote at 420.

ROSID.—There have been un receipts. Quodations are till \$\$0.00-115.000 per lalt, as to quality and weight

Turpentine.-No arrivals and quotations are unchang-

I trepertities—As airtisas and phonomes are memory.

Indian Corn.—None received from the River Plate.
Ye may still quote nominally at 3\\$000-4\\$000 per bag

Hay,—Receipts have been:

3,709 bales per Mel.tead from Rosano
2,239 , Yougulan do
44 , Ionic from New Zealand
The last quotations were 70--75 teis per kilogramme

The beet quotations were 70–75 test per kingramme Coeffish.—The only receipts have been some small lost of cases to alcales. The Jornal do Commercia says that tooks are very small for the Lenten sesson and that prices refini... it quotas a treall 25% too—24% on for Canadian tubs, 25% 000—24% 000 Canadian cases and Normegian cases at 28\$ Coal.-Receipts have been.

1,509 tuns per Henry from Cardiff 1,304 " Kole Fawcett do 1,404 " Gienisia do n dealers and companies.

n dealers and companies.

Cement.—The receipts have been nil.

Quotations are unchanged at 7\$100-7\$500 for English, the post-7\$500 for English, the post-7\$00 for Genum, 7\$800-8\$ 200 fin French.

Rice.—There are no arrivals and the market is firm at last prices. Lots are quoted at 9\$400 and at retail the price is \$\$500-9\$700.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 6

Rosano-Br bk McLeod; 630 tons; Fulion: 20 de hay to Sonza Assumpção, Cardoso & Co.

Swed hig Patria; 234 tons; Hahlgren; 16 ds, bran to Frias Hermanos & Co.

MAR. 9

BALTIMORE-Amer bk New Light, 450 tons; Berry: 42 ds. sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

3f.4 R 10

CARDIFF-Br ship Henry ! 1005 tons, Thompson, 55 ds cual

Rosanto -Br hig Josquina; 356 tons, Gardner, 22 ds. hay to order.

VAR. 11.

HALTIMORE—Amer bk Templary 373 tons; Roberts, 43 ds.

Robert & Vary.

Glasgoot

Rock Terrace

Caudiff

Cardiff

Cardiff sundnes to Francisco Clemente & Co.

MAR. 12

NEWYORK-Ameriug Adu P. Gouhl: 495 tons Hemahen: 53 ds, sumbies to Phipps Brothers & Co

BALTIMORE -- Bi bg differissippi; 2>8 tims; Barham, 38 ds; sun thies to Phipps Brothers & Co

-Ger lig Kvonpi inz von Preussen; 230 tens. Klein 45 ds; flom to Phipps Brothers & Co

HAMBURG...Ger bg Anna? 173 tons, Lommann; 72 ds; snudries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

ma Cowes...Ger bg ? G. Fishte; 231 tons; Gronlinff 54 ils, sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

MARSHILLES... Nor by Solveig: 153 tons, Sjavathsen, 69 ils. sumiries to Berla, Cotrim & Co.

Оровто---Port Ing Unite; 314 tons Castanheira; 58 ds; sunthies to Zenha, Ramos & Co

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS MAR, 4

Banta...Br bk Murk Tunin: 277 tons; Melvin: bullast.

MAR 5 Sr. Thomas-Br ing Wandslau, 377 tons; Halfield; ballast. -Br lng Thornhill; 244 tons; Jones; do.

BARBADORS-Bi bg Aldine; 344 tons; McCarty; do. PENEDO-Bi schr Terra Neva; 216 tons; McDonald; do. Ітајану...Ger schr Speculant; 99 tons; Viericke; do

MAR = 7

2,540 :

FALMOUTH f. o. - Dan hg Dancmark; 171 tons; Storm; coffee. MAR. 8.

BARBIDORS-Swed bk Umon; 354 tons: Hallquist; ballast ARACATE'-Swed by Figilian t: 352 tons; Sundberg; do. MAR, q

NORTH PORTS ... Bi big l'ich & Mebaue; 296 tons, Henske ballast

MAK. 10

Months...Br bk Wate King; 744 tons, Johnston; ballast. St. Thomas-No bk Coding 405 tons; Scheen, do: MAR. m.

BALTHORP... Amer bk Grey Engle: 427 tons: Boyle, coffee BARB DOFS-Br bk Aspotigon; 573 tons; McKenzie, ballast.

MAR 12. PORT ELIZABETH ... Swed by Ginnhild; 290 tons; Ohlsen;

NEW YURK-Nor bk Nannk; 588 tons: Gahrsen: ballast. BURNOS AIRES... No. bk Sophie; 550 tons; Brugge pine BARBADOFS-Bi bk Frenchuy; 339 tons; Smith; ballast.

MAR. 13. Helsingfors...Ger by Activ: 199 tons, Mahlmann, coffee. St. Thomas...Ger by Wilhelmine: 258 tons; Knank, ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R10.
Ash le	Shields	6 fan.
di jingten	Liverpool	16 Feb
Airega	Cardiff	
Amile Goudsey	Cmdift	11 Feb.
Arklew	Cardiff	ng Jan
Anna E Krans	Rusano	.,
Alie	Baltimore	
Bnade	Marseilles	10 Feb.
British Princess	Cardiff	14 Jan.
Bu eitte	Liverpool	17 Jan.
B. C Boysen	Newcastle	20 Jan.
C. S. Bayd's	Brunswick	
Clara Yane	Richmont	
Co of l'arminth,	Cardift	
Piaua	Granton	
Excellence Silbern	London	20 Jan.
F. 4 Sanchez	Richmond	27 Jan.
Emil L. Boyd	Cardiff	5 Feb.
Lien A. Read	Cardiff	, , , , , ,
Elisit.	t'anliff	
Furilie	Liverpool	
Frankiens Minde	Sharpness	15 Jan
Enhanth	New York	31 Jan
Frodt	Freiderichstadt	3 Der
Frank Stafford	Liverpool	,, , , , , ,
	Laverpool	
Fishelio	Cardiff	13 Feb.
Gerhand Enduin	Cardifl	15 Jan.
G. B. Downe	Canlift	4 Feb.
Gent Heye	Cardifl	
Hants Co	Brunswick	
Hunt ess	Richmond	31 Jan.
Hansa	Westerwick	
Helen G Mesely	Brunswick	
Hermann Behrendt	1.onilng	
Ismir	Cardiff	6 Feb.
India	Cariliff	
7 In Wesley	New York	
John Hong valstadt	Cardiff	11 Feb.
Yohn T Ives	Liverpool	30 Dec
Yesephine	Prunswick	
Insitania	Oporto	
1.cssa	London	
Mary Jeuness	Sarannah	'
Mallowda'e	London	18 Jan
Ma.M	Canliff	26 Jan.
Maria Stoneman	Cardiff	17 Feb.
Magnolia		17 Feb.
Mile	Leith	
Misfak	Leith	
Nouvmahl		
Probhtade		ii Feh.
Robert Kerr	. Cardiff	
Rose	Liverpool	
Romance	Prinswick .	
Robert & Mary	Glasgow	

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES. EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST," AND "RAHLWAY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 71H. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan 93—100 1875 5 per ct. Loan 93—95 1895 5 " \$ 95—97 1879 4½ " " \$ 18—86 1871 5 " 93—95 1883 1½ " " \$ 82—61 Railways | Raifways. | Alagons, Lain. 7 per ci ginianine | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-21 | 19-2 Amazon Mean Naviganon... | Singlish Bank of Rio, Lim... | Singlish And Singlish And Singlish 7½ to delet. Ruby. Liverpool Signal. New York Schiller Liverpool Sophic Gerbits Handburg Sorenten. Cardiff Spotlers Baltimore Cardiff Fenn B Liverpool Winnife ad. Baltimore Famoyden. Baltimore DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS 31 Jan. 3 Feh. 16 Jan 4 Plato Br 5 Portena Fr 6 Cotopaxi Br 7 Cornentes Gr 7 Hipparchus Big 7 Canning Br 7 Canning Br 8 Vardyck Br 8 Vardyck Br 8 Vardyck Br 10 Leiprig Ger 11 Tamar Br 12 Mema Aires Gr Santos 12 Memi Autt 12 Gronde Fr 13 Patagonia Br 13 Patagonia Br 14 Proportion Alegre Santos Southamptor 15 Deiprig Ger 16 Tamar Br 17 Linear Br 18 Memos Aires Gr Santos 18 Memos Aires Gr Santos 18 Memos Aires Gr Santos 19 Gronde Fr 19 Patagonia Br 10 Kere Plate 19 Liverpool* 20 Ian zı Tan FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1885. Calling at intermediate ports. SANTOS. In distress Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co F Clemente & Co Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co F Clemente & Co F Clemente & Co F Clemente & Co Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co Phipps Bros & Co rom Messrs John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, March set Copper,—Owing to unfavourable advices from consuming Corpere,—Owing to unfavourable advices from consuming models, prices have declined 9 at 3 for revet. or 5/2 at 2 per lb. Receipts have averaged 6,19 bags, against 5,472 bags in 1884, and 4,855 bags in 1883 From 1st July to date they reach 1,413,565 bags, against 1,421,628 bags in 1883 and 1,110,685 bags in 1883. Sales during the month: United states, 4,600 bags; Europe 1,44,000; Rio and Coastwie 600 total 189,600 bags 1. Stocks are to day 174,000 bags against 1,77,000 bags last month. The clearances during February were: British United States . United States New York. 25.433 Baltimore 7,105 New Orleans 6.352 Energy Energy Have 109/19 Antwerp 9/210 Hamburg 18/39/2 Bemen 500 Lisbon f 0. 5/60S Mediterranean 4/331 Norwegian bk Kong Kail. . 594 Feb 8 Maiseilles Cerf, Dile & Coope bg Solveig . 152 Mar 12 Marseilles, Berla C & Co Total..... German Foreign Markets kk Lina Schwom | 8x6 | the | 4 Cardiff | bg kradis | 250 | Feb | 12 Amwerp | 15 Sauwen & C | 5 S HAFRE. from Mettrs General Additional Section of the College Additional Section 1. The spot college felt the variations in the Intervance of the College Addition of the College Additional Section 1. The Addi Stordish Danish hg Dorothea 151 Dec - t Amwerp - F. Sanwen & Portuguese

DATE

Patria 234 Mar. 3 Lisbon . C W Gross & C Patria 234 6 Rosario Frias Herm & C	were, the continued large (eccepts in Brazil; the stock in Holland (nearly 1,400,000 tons in sight)*; the probable results of
Danish	the auctions there; etc. etc. The auctions were held on the
brothea 15) Dec t Anwerp F Sanwen & Co	weighed for a moment on our quotations. It has been observed that the houses most closely connected with Holland have been
to inguese	sellers From data given in our last circular, Brazil, with fair (regular) crops, exports about 349.384 tons
ime'a Norion 690 Feb. 11 Brinswick A. M. Norion	All other producing countries 265,472 ,
ons. Foutes. 1482 Mar. 29 1. do Sal. A. M. Norion dunira 446 Apr. 25 1. Boa Vista A. M. Norton	Total 614,756 tons
anira Noiton 997 Ang. 8 1. de Maio A M. Norton	The average distribution for consumption in Europe and
Ste Monton See Nov 25 Brunswick A M. Norton	America, according to details given below may be estimated
Subana (s. 1.1 du Sa) Veiga Pinto & Cu	at about 650,000 tons which leaves a very small excess of
Novo Silenci > 350 Ian 9 I do Sal. I A G Santos Nova Venc'ra 349 Feb. 14 Oporto J A G Santos	communes that are yearly carried over must be taken into
Nova Venetra 319 Feb. 14 Oporto J. A. G. Santos Marinhas II 244 25 Aracajú A. M. Marinhas	account and such ingredients as; chicory, barley and most
Marinhas II 244 25 Aracajn V. M. Marinhas Sereia 454 Mar. 3 Campana In order	(bolota), the importance of which increases every year, and to
União 314 12 Oponto Zenha, R & C	a greater extent when prices advance. The deliveries of
Dilliand 1.1111 314	cuffee for consumption in Europe were; in 1884, 408,783 tons;
The second secon	against 450,748 tons in 1883 and 396,876 in 1882. The average
TRRIPALS OF FOREIGN STEEUERS	the imports 447.619 tous In the United States consumption in-
TAKITADA OF FORGINA TITAL	creases rapidly; according to some it wast last year 214,000 tons,
And production for the same of	to others 223,000 tous against 203,000 tons in 1883 and 211,-
PR NAME WHERE ERRY CONSIDERD TO	000 tons in 1882. The average of consumption there was:
	1869-1873, 123,000 tons; 1874-1878, 135,000 tons; 1870-
1	1883, 100,000 tons. Last year closed with a stock of 186,712 tons in Europe and 23,323 tons in the United States. Stocks.
r. 4 Comte d'Eu Fr Havre 30d A. Leuba & C	in Havre on the 31st January 1885 were 1,148,842 bogs and
4 Sikh Br River Plate* 13d L. Pecher & C	1,193 casks
Sénégal Fr River Plate 31/2d Messageries Mar	Stocks in some of the principal European Markets, on
Dorrana Re do ed A Leuba & C	
Corrientes Gr do* 15d E Johnston & C	1st February
Vandyck Br London 32d Norton, M W &	1835 1884 1983
8 Laipzig Gr Bremen* 39d H. Stoltz & C	Great Britain tous 17,000 23,000 17,400
	Holland, 72,000 55,000 37,860
8 Memfi Aust Santos a8h J Bradshaw & C 8 Napoli Gr do 23h H Stoliz & C	Hamburg 1 17,000 16,500 16,500
Finance Amer New York* and Wilson Sons & C	Trieste 12,070 11.483 6,036
Buenos Aires Gr Hamburg' 25d E Johnston & C	Havre , 63,076 69,000 53.737
10 Ionic Br Welsington 22d Wilson Sons N C	Antwern 1, 8,000 9,900 15,000
10 Kate Fawcett Pr Cardiff 24d Hamilton & Faro	Marseilles
to Tamar Br River Plate 5d Royal Mail Gionne Fr Borileaux 1814d Messageries Mar	10stacate
Gronde Fr Bordeaux* 1834d Messageries Mar Glenisla Br Cardiff 26d Hamilton & Faro	Fotal tons 205,496 196,796 158,690
to Plato Re Santos zoh Norton, M'w & C	Against on 141 January, 186,7'2 186,285 148,771
Paragonia Br Valparaiso" and Wilson Sons & C	* (This is so evident a mistake that it corrects itself, - Eds
13 Rosse Blg River Plate 6d Norton, M'w & C	
•	Nema)

138,146

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. February 28th. (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000). Totals Asset:
Te easily libb
Bills discounted
Call loans etc
Bills receivable
Real estate
Public lunds
Debentures and shares
Mortgages
Accounts in liquidation
All other
Cash 10,570 3,935 11,927 4,044 414 1,041 3,257 725 231 52,820 38,003 55,120 8,080 4,028 13,252 11,018 30,018 6,446 21,211 14,464 20,605 970 2,105 6,491 2,196 27,721 4,241 4,007 6,396 5 1,08i 1,380 1,619 1,115 977 1,545 801 245 243 1,252 847 521 696 1,631 22,385 37,775 Liabitiffes : 33,000 71394 19,280 64,465 170 1,954 3,553 68,888 12,536 19,286 127,619 635 6,000 730 8,000 2,103 375 9,244 4,073 5,670 35 81 5,284 26,979 . 9.539 2,365 240 695 1,335 576 505 3,238 539 5:197 793 9,931 22 385 17,004 12,173 10,771 37,775 GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Estissic	s 1	CIRCUI	LATION		DENOMINATION		INTERRET	N	OMINAL V	ALLE C	UOTAT	HON
	339,075,100	2 000	1.007,200 900			polices, currency				1,070\$000 -200 106 % 0 000 86 %		0	
	119,600 8,142,800 30,000,000 51,885,000	000	22.41	9,200 00 3,500 00 9,000 00	Pro	vincial apolices of Rio de J ional Loan of 1868, gold ional Loan of 1879, gold	aneiro	270 270 270 270		1,000 500 1,000	200	102 %	300
		.1.		VKS		ND PUBLIC							
		\$.		É	Ė	A1310		KENPRIK PI		LAST	LAST I	OUUDE	ND
	CAPITAL	SHAKE	I-SQUEI	š ,	tivi.	BANKS		TESTER FI	1817	TION .	T'MA	PAI	n
	3,000,000	165,000	All All	200≸ 200 200	All	Banco do Brazil Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Jai		7,391,682\$ 2,101,723 1,647,969	702	248\$000 285 000 232 000	9\$000 10 000 10 000 8 s	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1885 1885
	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000	50,000 30,000	30,000 All All	200	All	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos Banco Predial		825,000 375,000	000	204 000	8 s 7 000	lan.	1884 1885 1883
	1,000,000 1,000,000	5,000 20,000 50,000	5,000 10,000 All					123,150	957	70 0001	6 000		1885
	20,000,000	100,000	30,000 12,500 Ali	200 200	All 60	Banco do Commercio Banco de Credito Real do Banco de Credito Real de	Brazil S. Paulo:	730,000 39,258 30,442	600 600	30 000 55 090	9 000 3 000 3 500	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1885 1885 1885
	5,000,000	2,500	1,550	200	All	Banco Atixiliar		3,053	598	180 00n	5 000	Jan,	1885
N	3,035,750	41,000 i	65,000	200		Macalié e Campos , do do debem Paulista		108,192 		80 0/c	5 000 6½ 1/0 8 500	Jan, Sept.	1885
	7. 200,000 £ 320,000	36,000 —	23,597	± €	50 100	Sorocabana do ilehentures				67 000 440 000 60 0/0	6 % 6 %	Oct. Nov.	1884
	2,000,000 20 000,000 8,399,431	103,000	77,000	200		t.eopoldiun		99 891	136	170 000	6 500 61/2 a/n 6 a/a	Jan, Oct.	1884
	£ 500,000	53,325	Alb 2	700	All	S Paulo e Rio de Inneiro	bsid shs.	_		518 000 142 000 167 000	5 000	July	1883
	550,000	4,000	All,	200	All	do do with right to su do do subsidiary shai União Valenciana		14,600	v00	20 000 80 000 230 000	61/2 0/0	()ct.	1884
	5.100,000 979,000 1,200,000	6,000	1.350	200 ; 200 ;	zoo All	Mogyana		8,717	. 1	180 000	7 %	April	1884
	1.000.000	10,000	Ali 14,207	200	200 200	do do debentures Santo Antonio de Padua S. Izabel do Rio Preso	debent'es	474	402	195 500 200 000 145 000	5 000 8 % % 7 000 7 % 9 000	Jan, May	1885
	3,800,000 1,600,000 3,100,000	13,500	15,500	200				9.156		180 000	7 "/s 9 000	Feb. Jan	188
١	2,000,000	10,000	14,713	200	roc Ali	Principe do Grão Pará do subsidiary do debentures Carangola		14,642	370	25 000 90 % 130 000	6½ % 7 % 5½ %	Jan. May	188s
ŀ	400,000	3,316	All	200	All	do debentures		_		35 000	51/2 %	Jan.	188
ŀ	1,5 10,900	7,500 6,000	7,400° 1,926	200 200 200	All	Carangolado debentures Corcovado debentures Piraliyeuse Juiz de Fóra a Piáo do debentures		=		_	Ξ	-	_
i	100,000	2,000	711	100	- 1	do debentures Rumal Bananalense do ilebentures TRAMWAYS IS Christovão				90 %	9 %	July	
ļ	10,000,0004		All All All	200 200	All All	I S. Christovão		147.350		295 000 142 000 130 000	3 500	Jan. Feb.	188
l	15,000,000 15,005,000 1,200,000 305,000	10,000	- 411	200	All	i Jardim Boranico IS Paulo Pernambuco do debentures Porto Alegie Villa Izabel		33,014 61,926		-	7 0/0 5 000 8 000	July Oct.	188
I	1,200,000 2,000,000 -,100,000	6,000 10,000 17,000	3,500 All VI	200	A) 	Porto Alegte Villa Izabel Carris urbanos	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	49,000 167,157 56,970	870	238 000	8 00 11 50	Jan. Jan. Jan.	188
ł	163,000				500	da debentures				450 000 980/0	7"/9	Jan.	188
l	300,000	2,000		200	***	Nitheroby, do debentures NAVIGATION COMPA il Brazilerra de Navegação	NIRS	=		180 000	1		188
Į	1,000,000 1	49,000 5,000	2,500	200 1	2.00	do debentures		PROD	190	298 000 120 000 208 000	7 00	Jan. Jan. Jan.	188 188
ì	£749.000	50,000 20,000		€ 15 200	AI AI	l Amazon Steam Navigati l Nacional de Navegação.	013	228_837	9.775 545	230 000 125 000	10 00	luly Nov	188
	500,000 1,600,000	3,090	1.85 All	200	Al All	 S. João da Barra e Cam Esperito-Santo a Caravell 	pos	12,510 5,538	731	180 000	4 00 8 00	Feb Jan.	188 188
	3,440,400 t		i,000 All	1,000		INSURANCE		222.166	510	205 000	10 00 32 00		188
	5,500,000 (,0.10,000	2,500	10,000	200	100	Nova Permanente		191,250 67,941 200,000	405	27 000	Q Dia	lan.	. 188
ı	\$,000,000 \$,000,000	20,000 8,000 25,000	10,000	200 · 1,000 · 1	100	Argos Finamiense. itlarantia Nova Permanente Confiança Integridade Previdente		293,803	100	155 000 35 000	7 50	o July o Jan.	. 188
ı	L'aco'aun	20.100	ni,oin	200	20	A DESCRIPTION		172,748				Jan. o Jan.	
ı	£ ±50,000 € ±5,000	37,500			- VI	GAS COMPANIE				240 000 55 000	10 11/0		r. 188
ı	1,200,000	7,500 6,000		200	41	Mictheroy MISCHII ANFOLD Agricola de Campos	,		637	_	_	1 .	PP-4
l	1 10,000	50,000	10000	200 200 200	Al	MISCELLANFOLL Agricola de Casipos do debentures di Docas de Pedro II du debentures		*==		112 000 112 000	60/0	o Jan. }an.	188 188
ı	338,400 1,500,000 210,000	7,500		200	**	Bradl Industrialdo debentures				240 000 210 000 150 000	12 00	o July	188
ı	1,200,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	6,000 12,500 6,000	4,400	200 200	100 Al	Commercio e Lavoura . Il Associação Commercial . Il Minas de Caçapava		3,040		75 000 180 000	800	o Jan. o Jan. Jan	188
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